



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, May 28, 1905. I found a Yellow Warbler's nest to-day which contained four young birds. The nest was placed in the crotch of a willow bush five feet from the ground. In another crotch of the same bush, on almost the same level—about four feet and six inches up— and only forty-six inches in actual measurement away was a Cardinal's nest, also containing four young birds of about the same age as the Yellow Warbler's. They were very close neighbors and apparently were living in harmony with each other. Would the warblers have nested as close to any other species? According to my observations the Cardinal seems to be a very peaceable bird. I once caged a male Cardinal with a female Red-winged Blackbird, and although he had a good weapon in his thick beak he, from the first, let her have her way, even to the extent of taking food away from him, and sex seemed to have nothing to do with it.

CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

[Here at Oberlin a Robin had built her nest in a cozy nook in an evergreen tree and had brought the three eggs almost to the hatching point when a pair of English Sparrows decided that they must have that spot. War was declared and waged fiercely for three days, one or the other Robin remaining on the nest during the battle. A truce must have been agreed upon, for the sparrows proceeded to build their trashy nest upon the same branch, so close to the Robin's nest that they actually used one side of the Robin's nest for theirs. In due course the young sparrows appeared, and both families lived on peaceable terms during the week which the young Robins remained after the hatching of the sparrows. The impudence of the sparrows was certainly typical.—Ed.]

DECREASE OF ICTEBIDAE IN NORTH-EASTERN IOWA. In the Upper Mississippi Valley the influence which the Landshark has upon the migration of man into the Dakotas and Manitoba is apparent to all. There may be a close connection between this great migration of mankind and the paucity of blackbird life seen this autumn. In this locality, where flocks of blackbirds numbering at least thousands of individuals were seen no longer than three years ago, this fall there was seen one small flock containing ten Rusty Blackbirds, and another company of about 300. And of Bronzed Grackles one was seen at one time and four at another. During migration a year ago these species were not numerous at this place.

ALTHEA R. SHERMAN.

A VENTURESOME NUTHATCH. For several days past, just at 1 o'clock p. m., a White-breasted Nuthatch has flown into my yard, perched on the sill of my neighbor's pantry window, crawled in through the slit in the bottom of the double window, and helped himself to the butter and cheese. It usually brings out a small piece of butter or cheese, but one day made off with a piece of cheese as